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| Firm: Commissioner of Patents | Date / Time: January 25, 2007 |
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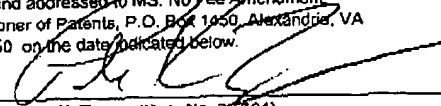
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By: 
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Date: January 25, 2007

PATENT

Paper No.

File: Blind Gift

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Inventor | : | EWING, Christopher |
| Serial No. | : | 09/295,230 |
| Filed | : | 19 April 1999 |
| For | : | BLIND GIFT METHOD AND SYSTEM |
| Group Art Unit | : | 3639 |
| Examiner | : | DIXON, Thomas A. |

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TRANSMITTAL LETTER

S I R :

Transmitted herewith for filing in the above-identified patent application is the
following:

1. Further Supplemental Response (2 pages); and
2. Dictionary Definitions including copy of front page of Dictionary (5 pages).


APPLICANT CLAIMS SMALL ENTITY STATUS. The Commissioner is hereby
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overcharges to Deposit Account No. 50-0235.

Ser. No. 09/295,230
Atty. Ref. Blind Gift
Art Unit 3639

Please direct all correspondence to the undersigned at the address given below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 25, 2007


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The New Oxford American Dictionary

SECOND EDITION

FIRST EDITION

Elizabeth J. Jewell
Frank Abate

SECOND EDITION

Erin McKean

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

2005

us the ous- ary, ome esta pend n to ll be owing tion d de- e the devel- ptive tion n ap- upper s po- t seg- ny of ed as devil e to schie- ficult ity. ely a inner- musi- will leshy . It oc- feed- a and ry was devolv- s with a con- it tes- trier s oth- of the rch th- ation ie li- -flow- claw era in warm on fir- south- med- tub o- amb- oars m de- rend- al se- risol- open North npol- is be- a s- AV: use levol- fing r an-

arrived at the town by a devious route. >late 16th cent.: from Latin *devisus* (from *de-* 'away from' + *via* 'way') + *-ous*. The original sense was 'remote or sequestered'; the later sense 'departing from the direct route' gave rise to the figurative sense 'deviating from the straight way' and hence 'skilled in underhanded tactics.' —*de-vi-ously* adv. —*de-vi-ous-ness* n.

de-vise /di'vizi/ v. [trans.] 1 plan or invent (a complex procedure, system, or mechanism) by careful thought: a training program should be devised | a complicated game of his own devising. 2 Law leave (real estate) to someone by the terms of a will.

n. Law a clause in a will leaving real estate to someone. >Middle English: the verb from Old French *deviser*, from Latin *divis* 'divided'; from the verb *dividere* (this sense being reflected in the original English sense of the verb); the noun is a variant of *device* (in the early sense 'will, desire'). —*de-vis-a-ble* adj. —*de-vis-ee* /di'vi:z/ n. (in sense 2). —*de-vis-er* n. —*de-vis-ior* /-vizi:z/ n. (in sense 2).

de-vital-ize /de'vitalaiz/ v. [trans.] [usu. as *adj.*] (de-vital-ized) deprive of strength and vigor: an effective product to treat devitalized skin. —*de-vital-i-za-tion* /de'vitalaiz-ən/ n.

de-vit-rify /de'vitrai/ v. v. (-flies, -fied) [intrans.] (of glass or vitreous rock) become hard, opaque, and crystalline. [trans.] make hard, opaque, and crystalline. —*de-vit-rif-i-ca-tion* /-vitrai'keiʃən/ n.

de-voice /di'vois/ v. [trans.] Phonetics make (a vowel) or voiced consonant) voiceless.

de-void /di'void/ v. [trans.] (devoid of) entirely lacking or free from: Lisa kept her voice devoid of emotion. >late Middle English: past participle of obsolete *devoid* 'cast out'; from Old French *devoidier*.

de-voir /de'vwa:z/ n. archaic a person's duty: you have done your devoir right well. [pay one's devoirs] pay one's respects formally. >Middle English: from Old French *devoir*, from Latin *debere* 'owe'. The spelling, and subsequently the pronunciation, was changed under the influence of modern French *devoir*.

de-vo-lu-tion /de'vɒlʊʃən/ n. the transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, esp. by central government to local or regional administration. [formal] descent or degeneration to a lower or worse state: the devolution of the gentlemanly ideal into a glorification of drunkenness. [Law] the legal transfer of property from one owner to another. [Biology] evolutionary degeneration. >late 15th cent. (in the sense 'transference by default': from late Latin *devolutio*), from Latin *devolvere* 'roll down' (see *de-vo-lve*). —*de-vo-lu-tion-ary* /-nəri/ adj. —*de-vo-lu-tion-ist* /-nɪst/ n.

de-vo-lve /di'vɒlv/ v. [trans.] transfer or delegate (power) to a lower level, esp. from central government to local or regional administration: measures to devolve power to the provinces | [as *adj.*] (devolved) devolved and decentralized government. [intrans.] (devolve on/unpon/to) (of duties or responsibility) pass to (a body or person at a lower level): his duties devolved on a comrade. [intrans.] (devolve into) formal degenerate or be split into: the Empire devolved into separate warring states. >late Middle English (in the sense 'roll down'): from Latin *devolvere*, from *de-* 'down' + *volvare* 'to roll'. —*de-vo-lve-ment* n.

De-vo-ni /'devɒni/ (also *De-von-shire* /-ʃa:z/, -ʃaɪ(ə)/) a county in southwestern England: county town, Exeter.

De-von-i n. an animal of a breed of red beef cattle. mid 19th cent.: named after the county of Devon (see *De-von-i*).

De-von-i-an /di'vɒniən/ v. 1 of or relating to Devon. 2 Geology of, relating to, or denoting the fourth period of the Paleozoic era, between the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.

The Devonian period lasted from about 409 million to 363 million years ago. During this period became abundant; the first amphibians appeared, and the first forests appeared.

1 a native or inhabitant of Devon. 2 (the Devonian) Geology the Devonian period or the system of rocks deposited during it.

De-von-shire cream /'devɒnʃa:z/, -ʃaɪ(ə)/ n. clotted cream.

de-vo-re /de'vɒrə/ (also *de-vo-re*) n. a velvet fabric with a pattern formed by burning the pile away with acid; [as modifier] a devoured top. >1990s: from French *devoir*, lit. 'devoured'; past part. of *devoir*. —*de-vo-l-vol* v. [trans.] 1 (devote something to) devote or a large part of one's time or resources to

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dexter

time to my family | she devoted herself to fund-raising. 2 archaic invoke or pronounce a curse upon. >late 16th cent. (in the sense 'dedicate formally, consecrate'): from Latin *devotus* 'consecrated', from the verb *devovere*, from *de-* 'formally' + *vivere* 'to vow'.

de-vo-ted /di'vɒtiə/ v. 1 very loving or loyal: he was a devoted husband | Leo was devoted to his job. 2 [predic.] (devoted to) given over to the display, study, or discussion of: there is a museum devoted to her work. —*de-vo-ted-ly* adv. (sense 1). —*de-vo-ted-ness* n. (sense 1).

de-vo-tee /de'vɒti:z/, -ti:z/ n. a person who is very interested in and enthusiastic about someone or something: a devotee of Chinese calligraphy. [a strong believer in a particular religion or god: devotees of Krishna] devotees thronged the temple.

de-vo-tion /di'vɒʃən/ n. love, loyalty, or enthusiasm for a person, activity, or cause: Eleanor's devotion to her husband | his courage and devotion to duty never wavered. [religious worship or observance: the order's aim was to live a life of devotion.] (devotions) prayers or religious observances. >Middle English: from Latin *devotio* (n.), from *devovere* 'consecrate' (see *DEVOTE*).

de-vo-tion-al /di'vɒʃənəl/ v. [trans.] of or used in religious worship: devotional books.

de-vour /di'vaʊə(r)/ v. [trans.] eat (food or prey) hungrily or quickly: he devoured half of his burger in one bite. [of fire, disease, or other forces] consume (someone or something) destructively: the hungry flames devoured the old house. [read (something) quickly and eagerly: she spent her evenings devouring the classics.] (be devoured) (of a person) be totally absorbed by an unpleasant feeling: she was devoured by need. >Middle English: from Old French *devorer*, from Latin *devorare*, from *de-* 'down' + *vorare* 'to swallow'. —*de-vour-er* n. —*de-vour-ing-ly* adv.

de-vout /di'vaʊt/ v. [trans.] having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment: she was a devout Catholic | a rabbi's devout prayers. [totally committed to a cause or belief: the most devout environmentalist.] >Middle English: from Old French *devot*, from Latin *devotus* 'devoted', past participle of *devovere* (see *DEVOTE*). —*de-vout-ly* adv. —*de-vout-ness* n.

de Vries /de 'vri:z/, Hugo (1848–1935), Dutch plant physiologist and geneticist. He did much work on osmosis and water relations in plants, coining the term *plasmolysis*. His subsequent work on heredity contributed substantially to the chromosome theory of heredity.

DEW n. distant early warning.

dew /d(y)u:/ n. tiny drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night, when atmospheric vapor condenses: the grass was wet with dew | [in sing.] a cold, heavy dew dripped from the leaves. [in sing.] a beaded or glistening liquid resembling such drops: her body had broken out in a fine dew of perspiration.

v. [trans.] wet (a part of someone's body) with a beaded or glistening liquid: sweat dewed her lashes. >Old English *draw*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *dauw* and German *Tau* (noun), *tauen* (verb).

de-wan n. variant spelling of *DIWAN*.

De-war /'di'wɒr/, Sir James (1842–1923), Scottish chemist and physicist. He devised the vacuum flask, achieved temperatures close to absolute zero, and was the first to produce liquid oxygen and hydrogen in quantity.

de-war /'di'wɒr/ n. a double-walled flask of metal or silvered glass with a vacuum between the walls, used to hold liquids at well below ambient temperature. >late 19th cent.: named after Sir James DEWAR.

de-wa-ter /de'wɒtə:z/, -wɒ-/ v. [trans.] drain (a waterlogged or flooded area). [remove water from (sediment or waste materials)].

de-wa-ter-y /'di'wɒtəri/ n. (pl. -ries) a trailing European bramble with soft prickles and edible, blackberry-like fruit, which has a dewy white bloom on the skin. [Rubus caesius, family Rosaceae.] [any of a number of trailing brambles.] the blue-black fruit of any of these plants.

dew-claw /'di'wɒklɒ/ n. a rudimentary inner toe present in some dogs. [a false hoof on an animal such as a deer, which is formed by its rudimentary side toes.] >late 16th cent.: apparently from the nouns *dew* and

dew-drop /'d(y)u:drɒp/ n. a drop of dew.

Dewey /'di'ju:/ George (1837–1917), U.S. naval officer. Appointed commodore of the navy in 1896, he was the hero of the battle of Manila Bay in the Philippines in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

Dewey John (1859–1952), U.S. philosopher and educational theorist. He defined knowledge as successful practice and espoused the educational theory that children learn best by doing.

Dewey Melvil (1851–1931), U.S. librarian. He devised a decimal system of classifying books that used ten main subject categories.

Dewey Thomas Edmund (1902–71), U.S. lawyer and politician. He served as governor of New York 1943–55 and was the Republican presidential candidate in 1944 and 1948.

Dewey decimal classification (also *Dewey system*) n. an internationally applied decimal system of library classification that uses a three-figure code from 000 to 999 to represent the major branches of knowledge, and allows finer classification to be made by the addition of further figures after a decimal point. >late 19th cent.: named after M. Dewey.

dew-fall /'d(y)u:fo:l/ n. poetic/literary the formation of dew, or the time of the evening when dew begins to form. [the film of dew covering an area].

De-wi /'dɒwi/ Welsh name for St. David (see *David*, St.).

dew-lap /'d(y)u:lɒp/ n. a fold of loose skin hanging from the neck or throat of an animal or bird, esp. that present in many cattle. >Middle English: from *dew* and *LAP*, perhaps influenced by a Scandinavian word (compare with Danish *duglep*).



dewlap

de-worm /de'wɒm/ v. [trans.] treat (an animal) to free it of worms. —*de-worm-er* n.

dew-point n. the atmospheric temperature (varying according to pressure and humidity) below which water droplets begin to condense and dew can form.

dew worm n. an earthworm, in particular one used as fishing bait. >Old English *dew-worm* 'ringworm': compare with East Frisian *dauworm*, denoting both ringworm and the earthworm.

dew-y /'d(y)u:zi/ v. [trans.] (dew-ier, dew-i-est) wet with dew. [of a person's skin] appearing soft and lustrous: your skin will begin to feel revitalized and dewy. [youthful and fresh: the girls have yet to lose their dewy charm.] >Old English *dēawig* (see *dew*, -y). —*dew-ily* /'d(y)u:zli/ adv. —*dew-i-ness* n.

dew-y-eyed v. [trans.] having eyes that are moist with tears (used typically to indicate that a person is nostalgic, naive, or sentimental: she gets slightly dewy-eyed as she talks about her family).

dex /dɛks/ n. informal short for *DEXEDRINE*.

dex-a-meth-a-sons /dɛksə'meθə'zɒn/ n. Medicine a synthetic drug of the corticosteroid type, used esp. as an anti-inflammatory agent. >1950s: from *dexa-* (blend of *deca-* and *hexa-*) + *meth-* + *-son* (cortisone).

Dex-drine /'dɛksdrɪn/, -drɪn/ n. trademark for AMPHETAMINE SULFATE (see *AMPHETAMINE*). >1940s: probably from *DEXTRO-*, on the pattern of *Benzedrine*.

dex-ter /'dɛkstə(r)/ v. [trans.] archaic & heraldic of, on, or toward the right-hand side (in a coat of arms, from the bearer's point of view, i.e., the left as it is depicted). The opposite of *SINISTER*. >mid 16th cent.: from Latin, 'on the right'.

dex-ter n. an animal of a small, hardy breed of Irish

Pronunciation Key o ago; o over; i o; o up; 'ar m; ar fur; a hat; a rate; a car; CH chew; e let; e see; e(a) ult; i fit; i by; i(e) ear; NG sing; o go; o for; o boy; o good; o o n; (h) why; zh vision

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